## New Books.

*Remarks on Christian Grave-Stones, with Working Drawings.* By the Rev. ECCLES J. CARTER, M.A. Masters, Aldersgate-street.

THE Rev. Eccles Carter, who, as Honorary Secretary of "The Bristol and West of England Architectural Society," has laboured zealously to promote the extension of architectural knowledge, and induce the preservation of our ancient structures, has published this volume, as he says, for the use of those who "are no longer contented with the heathenish tombs and monuments which have, alas, for so long a period, profaned and disgraced our churches and churchyards." It is intended more especially for the less wealthy classes, for which reason designs of the least costly kind are given, and such as are suitable for the circumstances of the poor. It contains twelve headstones, and eight flat stones, with instructions for working, and will be found very useful.

In a note to sculptors and masons, the writer remarks:—"There is an important question as to the proper material to be used for sculptured grave-stones. The one most to be avoided is Bath stone, or freestone of any kind, as no oiling or painting will secure it from the effects of frost. Each neighbourhood furnishes its own peculiar quality of stone, and the masons of the country are the best judges of its durability. The Bangor slates, which are now much used, are said to stand the weather; and as they are easily worked, and have a very agreeable appearance in a churchyard, they may furnish a good material for the head-stones here recommended."

He urges, with some truth, that if stone-cutters would be contented with the same profit in this department of their trade as they get on other work, they would be more extensively employed in it than is now the case.*

*Christian Memorials, Designed and Drawn on Stone*, by WILLIAM OSMOND, Jun., of Salisbury: Masters, Aldersgate-street. Parts I. to IV. inclusive.

THIS work, which is publishing in parts at intervals, is intended to carry out still further the intention of the previous work. Mr. Carter says if wealthy persons wish for such memorials their course is to apply to an architect, who will at once furnish them with designs and working drawings. Mr. Osmond, however, says, Here they are for you, to a certain extent, ready to your hand. Each part contains four plates, and includes, amongst those already published, two coped stones and an alphabet. The remainder are different versions of one form, the cross,—and serve to shew to what an extent it may be varied.

## Correspondence.

FRICTION OF ROLLING BODIES.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents can give me the difference of friction between rolling and sliding bodies on a horizontal plane; also the difference of friction between rolling cylindrical and spherical bodies. A formula for the above would further oblige.—I am, Sir, &c.,

R. P. S.

Haddiscoe, Norfolk, July 10th.

RETURNED SHOP-FRONTS.—We have several times had occasion to point out the insecurity often attending corner houses, where the whole of the lower part of the front and the returned side is left out for shop fronts: the doorway is formed at the angle, and the whole dependance is placed on a few story posts, often injudiciously placed and insecurely based. Where such an arrangement as this is attempted in connection with old existing party-walls, the danger is necessarily increased, and greater care is demanded. A construction of this kind at the corner of Pond-street, in the Fulham-road, failed on Sunday last, but being fortunately observed in time was shored up, and by means of rebuilding the basement front-wall in cement, and a rearrangement of the story-posts, will probably be saved.

* For an article on the subject of gravestones, with some illustrations, see our 5th volume (1847), p. 291.

## Miscellanea.

PROJECTED WORKS.—Advertisements have been issued for tenders by 28th July for the completion of the Town Hall, Birmingham; by 26th, for slaters' work at the Metropolitan Barracks and Ordnance; by 27th, for additions and alterations at the Sudbury Union Workhouse; by 31st, for repairs at Lambourn Church, Berks; by 31st, for the erection of Golbourn Church, Lancashire; by 1st August, for the erection of fences to inclose two paddocks adjoining St. John's Church, Bethnal-green; by a date not specified, for rebuilding a dwelling-house, shop, and warehouse, at Hull; by 17th July, for the erection of a goods-shed at the Maryport station of the Carlisle Railway; by 26th, for the supply of stores for the locomotive carriage, and carrying department of the Eastern Counties Line; by 18th, for the supply of paving, granite, flint, rag, and gravel, for St. Mary Newington, Surrey; by 18th, for making three miles of a turnpike-road and building bridges at Gartmore (Glasgow); and by 1st August, for removing mud from the basin of the Kensington Canal, Kensington.

A QUESTION OF CREDIT, — IN MORE RESPECTS THAN ONE.—*Townsend v. Neale.*—Last week an action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Townsend, paper manufacturers in Goswell-street, to enforce payment of a claim for papering the Black Bull Inn, Holborn, kept by defendant.—The plaintiffs stated that Mr. Owen, a surveyor, called at the plaintiffs' in December last, for the purpose of giving an order for papering the Bull Inn, but plaintiffs were not satisfied to execute the order without seeing defendant. A person was, therefore, sent to defendant, to whom he gave express instructions for the work to be undertaken upon his own responsibility, but under the direction and superintendence of Owen. Accordingly, the patterns having been selected by Owen, the rooms of the Bull Inn were decorated in the manner pointed out by him. Witnesses proved the facts as above stated; and it was further shewn that defendant had offered to pay the debt by instalments after a little time, and on such occasion nothing was said by him as to any credit agreed upon. Defendant contended that the work, which was finished in February last, had been done upon a six months' credit; that there was a distinct agreement in a conversation between Owen and one of the plaintiffs, about the time of the former selecting the patterns, that the work was not to be paid for until six months after it was completed; and that, moreover, the plaintiffs' bill contained the grossest overcharges. Owen swore to the conversation alluded to, and that *lower prices were agreed upon*.—The defendant had refused to measure the work with plaintiffs' surveyor, Owen, or to acknowledge that his certificate was necessary before he was paid for his work.—Surveyors, on part of defendant, proved in evidence, that the quantity of paper used was less by 50 per cent. than that charged for, and that the paper and labour were greatly overcharged.—The son of one of the plaintiffs was called as a witness in reply, who stated that he took the order from Owen, and the prices charged were *those mentioned at the time*, and the invariable prices charged for such work by plaintiffs in their business.—The Judge, in summing up, left it to the jury to say whether a six months' credit was agreed upon; if that were so, there was an end of plaintiffs' case; but if they thought otherwise, the question as to the amount remained. Upon this subject the testimony was conflicting. It was entirely for them to determine upon the evidence whether any or how great a deduction ought to be made from the sum sued for.—The jury found for plaintiffs for the full amount—namely, damages 86*l.* 17*s.*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—On the 21st instant, Mr. C. J. Richardson will give a lecture on perspective in the evening, at the school. Any person desiring to attend may obtain a ticket by applying to the secretary of the school. According to the *Athenæum*, the Committee of Management has appointed Mr. R. N. Wornum, author of "The Epochs of Art," to the office of Lecturer on the History of Art in relation to Ornament. His position will be independent of the masters:—an arrangement that need not be disadvantageous to co-operation and unity of purpose. His course will consist of ten lectures, one to be delivered every month—commencing on the re-opening of the school in October.—The Class of Form, under the superintendence of Mr. Townsend, has been rendered complete by restoring to it the section of Figure Drawing from the Antique, which, as a temporary arrangement, had hitherto been included in the Class of Colour.—Prizes are announced for the best specimens of the productions of the students: the exhibition of these and the distribution of the prizes will take place at the close of the School before Christmas.—It is said that the long-complained-of deficiency of space for the business of the School is under the consideration of Government—with the view of remedying this serious disadvantage.

THE PANTHEON, PARIS.—The Church of St. Geneviève, otherwise called the Pantheon, concerning the bad construction of which much has been said by different writers, has been submitted to a violent ordeal during the last dreadful insurrection in Paris. The church was turned into a citadel by the insurgents; and, as we are told, received against its sides more than sixty cannon-balls, discharged closely against it. The walls are pierced through and through, the bronze gates were broken like glass, and the columns of its fine portico have suffered wofully; nevertheless, Soufflot's work stands well as a whole, and its safety seems in no degree compromised, notwithstanding the violence it has suffered.

FAILURE OF A CHURCH ROOF AT LIVERPOOL.—The new church at St. Peter's, Rock Ferry, Liverpool, has been closed in consequence of the instability of the roof. Mr. Hay, architect, being called in, condemned the original construction, as well as the means adopted to render it secure. The incumbent has declined to officiate until something is done, and has offered a large sum for making it safe.

THE TUMULI OF WESTERN AMERICA.—The tumuli or mounds of the Ohio valley are clearly distinguished from each other by position, structure, and contents. Some are deemed sepulchral; others are connected with the superstitions of the builders; others still, the sites of ancient structures, or in some way connected with the military system of the ancient people. The sepulchral mounds stand isolated or in groups, apart from other works; those which are deemed sacred are found alone within the enclosures. A peculiar feature of the mounds is that they almost invariably cover altars of burned clay or stone. The altars are generally round, always symmetrical, and occasionally of great size. One has been discovered 60 feet long by 12 broad, covered with remains of ancient art. Trees growing upon the works shew that their origin must date back a long period; the forests that cover them being in no way distinguishable from the other forests. Within the mounds are found implements, ornaments, sculptures, &c. &c., composed of materials generally foreign to the region in which they are discovered, and often exceedingly rare and beautiful. The implements and ornaments are more generally made of stone, and they wrought the rarest minerals with great skill. The lance-heads and cutting implements were generally made of quartz, some of them from the pure limpid crystals of this mineral, and some from obsidian. From one altar were taken several bushels of finely-wrought spear-heads of milky quartz, nearly all of which had been broken up by the fire. In another altar a slight excavation disclosed upwards of 600 spear-heads. The carvings on stone display no inconsiderable skill. They exhibit a close observation of nature, and an attention to details which is not looked for among a people not considerably advanced in the arts. They are remarkable for their faithfulness; they display not only the general form and features of the animal sought to be represented, but to a surprising degree their characteristic attributes and expression. Among the sculptures are also some of the human head, which it may safely be concluded display not only the characteristic features of the ancient people, but also their modes of adjusting their hair, their style of ornament, &c.*

* Condensed from a paper read at a geological meeting at Boston, U. S., reported in the *Boston Mercantile Journal*.

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